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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/346,354	07/02/1999	SAEED GANJI	EFIM0051	2282

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EXAMINER
POON, KING Y

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

DATE MAILED: 11/25/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/346,354	GANJI, SAEED	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	King Y. Poon	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 August 2002* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

2. Claims 5, 6, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by deSilva (US 5,857,064)

Regarding claim 5: deSilva teaches a method for generating an original set of printer description (PPD) text files, the method comprising the steps of: providing at least one base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62, document 601 of column 13 line 28) for a single natural language (C++, written in English, column 6 line 57, and column 26) and a single platform (computer, column 9 line 45) combination for a particular printer; (printer, column 10 line 8); providing at least one build file (a collection (file) of instances of objects, column 12 line 39, column 18 line 35-43) that describes a product or platform specific set of features of the base PPD (column 12 line 41-46); wherein the at least one build file contains information (the printer specific implementations are used for modifying the PPD 601, column 13, lines 25-35) as to how the at least one based PPD are to be edited for supported natural language (column 26, the printer specific implementation is written in English-a supported natural language); and generating at

least one set of PPD files (the set that is edited by the developer, column 13 line 30-32) from the based PPD (601 that is provided to the developer, column 13 line 29-30) and the build file. (the object of instance that is replaced by printer specific implementations, column 13 line 30-32)

Regarding claim 6: deSilva teaches a method for revising an original set of printer description (PPD) text files, (document 601, column 13 line 28-32) the method comprising the steps of: beginning with at least one base PPD (document 601, column 13 line 28-32) and at least one build file (a collection (file) of instances of objects, column 12 line 39, column 18 line 35-43) that are responsible for generating at least one PPD file for at least one specific target environment; (column 13 line 15); modifying (column 13 line 30-32) the at least one base PPD and/or the at least one build file into corresponding revised PPD and/or build files; and generating a revised set (the set of PPD that are used by the same type of printer, column 13 line 28-29; when the build file and the PPD are modified, a modified (revise) set of PPD files are generated.) of PPD files from the revised base PPD and/or build file.

Regarding claim 10: deSilva teaches a method for generating an original set of printer description (PPD) text files, the method comprising the steps of: providing at least one base PPD; (column 18 line 30-62, 601, of column 13 line 28); providing at least one build file (a collection (file) of instances of objects, column 12 line 39, column 18 line 35-43) of text that describes a set of special features associated with a particular printer (column 12 line 41-46) when used in one particular platform (computer, column 9 line 45) and natural language (C++, written in English/supported natural languages, column 6 line 57, and column 26) environment; generating

at least one PPD text file based upon information provided by the base PPD (601, column 13 line 28-32) and the build file. (the object of instance that is replaced by printer specific implementations, column 13 line 30-32)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 7-9, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over deSilva (US 5,857,064) in view of Andrews et al (US 5,768,564)

Regarding claims 1, 11: deSilva teaches a development environment (see developer, column 12 line 48, column 13 line 29-32) for producing a PostScript (abstract) printer description, (PPD column 18 line 32) text file associated with a printer (column 12, line 36), the development environment comprising: a base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, printer personality document, column 12 line 36) comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform. (computer, column 9, lines 42-50)

deSilva does not teach that the developer uses a PPD generator to import the base PPD and to generate therefrom a second PPD text file that includes text translation from the first language to a second language for a second software platform.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers) for other software platforms.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by having the developer of deSilva to use translators (PPD generator)to import the base PPD and to generate therefrom a second PPD text file that includes text translation from the first language to a second language for a second software platform.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching

of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Regarding claim 2: deSilva teaches a build file (the list (file) of specific printer information of column 18 line 35-47) that describes a product (the printer of the PPD file, column 13 line 15) specific set of features of the based PPD text file.

Regarding claim 3: deSilva teaches a method for generating a PostScript (abstract) printer description, (PPD column 18 line 32) text file associated with a printer (column 12, line 36), the method comprising: providing a base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, printer personality document, column 12 line 36) that comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform; (computer, column 9, lines 42-50 line 41-46) providing a build file (the object of instance that is replaced by printer specific implementations, column 13 line 30-32) that comprising information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file; (column 13, lines 30-34); and implementing the build file (the instance of object in document 601, column 13, lines 30-34) to generate the second PPD text file. (The document that was replaced with printer specification implementations by developer, column 13, lines 30-35)

deSilva does not teach text translated from the first language to a second language.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by: text translated from the first language to a second language.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Regarding claim 4: deSilva teaches a method for revising (column 13, lines 30-35) a PostScript (abstract) printer description, (PPD column 18 line 32) text file associated with a

printer (column 12, line 36), the method comprising: providing a base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, printer personality document, column 12 line 36) that comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform; (computer, column 9, lines 42-50 line 41-46) and a build file (the object of instance that is replaced by printer specific implementations, column 13 line 30-32) that comprising information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file; (column 13, lines 30-34); modifying the base PPD text file (document 601, column 13, lines 25-35) to provided a revised PPD text file; (the edited document, column 13, lines 30-35) and implementing the build file (the instance of object in document 601, column 13, lines 30-34) to generate the second PPD text file (the document that was replaced with printer specification implementations by developer, column 13, lines 30-35) from the revised PPD text file. (A second PPD text file is generated from the revised PPD text file because the revised PPD text file is different from the first PPD text file)

deSilva does not teach text translated from the first language to a second language.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem,

Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by: text translated from the first language to a second language.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Regarding claim 7: deSilva teaches a development environment (see developer, column 12 line 48, column 13 line 29-32) for producing a platform-language (column 18 line 29-61) constellation of printer description files, (PPD column 18 line 32) comprising: at least one base printer description (PPD) text file (column 18 line 30-62; each PPD text files (printer personality document, column 12 line 36) contains a file (list of collection) of PPD (printer description) (see instance of object that implement a particular printer, column 12 line 38-40, line 41-46, column 18 line 35-60) for a single natural language (C++, written in English/supported natural languages,

column 6 line 57, and column 26) and a single platform (computer, column 9 line 45) combination for a particular printer; (printer, column 10 line 8); and a PPD developer (column 12 line 48) to generate the PPD file.

deSilva does not teach that the developer uses a PPD generator connected to import at least one base PPD and to generate therefrom a plurality of PPD files for a variety of languages and platforms.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by having the developer of deSilva to use translators (PPD generator) to import the base PPD file written in

a base computer language to generate therefrom a plurality of PPD files with each PPD file having a target computer language for a target computer.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

Regarding claim 8: deSilva teaches at least one build file (the list (file) of specific printer information of column 18 line 35-47) that describes a product (the printer of the PPD file, column 13 line 15)

Regarding claims 9: Andrew teaches wherein: the PPD generator parses the PPD text and the build file into text-based instructions (column 6 line 55-65) and is parsed and assembled (fig. 7) by PostScript printer drivers. (Printer handler/printer driver, column 12 line 50, column 9 line 66, and PostScript printer, column 18 line 62)

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 9/30/2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicant's argument that deSilva does not teach providing a base PPD text file that comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information

including text in a first language, the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform; providing a build file that comprising information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file that includes text translated from the first language to a second language; and implementing the build file to generate the second PPD text file.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

deSilva teaches a method for generating a PostScript (abstract) printer description, (PPD column 18 line 32) text file associated with a printer (column 12, line 36), the method comprising: providing a base PPD text file (column 18 line 30-62; PPD text files, printer personality document, column 12 line 36) that comprise information regarding the printer (column 12, lines 35-50), the information including text in a first language (column 18, lines 35-60), the based PPD text file adapted for a first software platform; (computer, column 9, lines 42-50 line 41-46) providing a build file (the object of instance that is replaced by printer specific implementations, column 13 line 30-32) that comprising information as to how the based PPD text file should be edited to provide a second PPD text file; (column 13, lines 30-34); and implementing the build file (the instance of object in document 601, column 13, lines 30-34) to generate the second PPD text file. (The document that was replaced with printer specification implementations by developer, column 13, lines 30-35)

deSilva does not teach text translated from the first language to a second language.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by: text translated from the first language to a second language.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation is combined is found in the reference.

deSilva does not teach text translated from the first language to a second language.

Andrew, in the same area of developing computer programs for computers to execute, (column 1 line 15-25), teaches that not every computer program developed can be executed on every machine (column 1 line 30), and that the computer program is typically complex and difficult to write. (Column 1 line 35-36). Rewriting programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers is impractical. (Column 1 line 36-37) To solve the problem, Andrew teaches that a programmer would write and maintain the computer program in a based source language, (column 1 line 62-63), and to use a translator (fig. 4, column 3 line 35-40) to import the source language and translate the source language to other languages (see target language, column 1 line 64-65; and column 1 line 25-32 teaches that there are multiple target languages for multiple target computers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by: text translated from the first language to a second language.

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the PPD files developing method of deSilva by the teaching of Andrew because of the following reasons: (a) it would save time and effort for the PPD file developer by avoiding rewriting complex and difficult programs in multiple languages to run on multiple brands of computers. (Column 1, of Andrew)

7. ACTION IS FINAL

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTHS shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to King Y. Poon whose telephone number is (703) 305-0892 or to Supervisor Mr. David Moore whose phone number is (703) 308-7452.

November 18, 2002

GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER